

War Measures Authorized By Congress to Protect United States Neutrality

Measure Conferring Extraordinary Powers Upon President Wilson and Extending Right to Employ Naval, Land, and Aerial Forces in Emergency Is Rushed Through Congress in Closing Hours of Session—Resolution Slightly Modified in Night Session at White House at Which Bryan Is Absent—Will Be Signed by Chief Executive This Morning—Prevents American Territory Being Used as Base of Operation by Belligerents.

SHIPMENT TO THE WARRING NATIONS OF ARMS, MEN, OR AMMUNITION IS BARRED BY ACTION

A resolution requested by President Wilson and conferring upon the government extraordinary powers for the protection of the neutrality of the United States was adopted by the House and Senate early this morning.

The Senate passed the resolution, as modified in a White House conference, at 12:30 o'clock. It was immediately sent to the House.

At 1:10 this morning the House concurred in the neutrality resolution as amended by the Senate. It will be signed by the President this morning.

President Wilson caused an unexpected stir in Congress late yesterday afternoon when he asked for legislation to enable the government to enforce more strictly its duties as a neutral. This legislation is designed primarily to give the President power to deal with the situation that has arisen through German war vessels off the American coast having been provisioned and supplied from American ports by merchant vessels.

While the immediate purpose of the resolution was clear, its phraseology in some parts was of such a general character that some members of Congress immediately expressed the conviction that the proposed legislation went far beyond its avowed purpose. Some members insisted that the resolution in the form in which it came from the State Department would permit the President in his discretion to lay an embargo upon the exportation of foodstuffs and other war supplies; that it would, in fact, give him the right to declare war for the enforcement of American neutrality.

The resolution was hurriedly rushed through the House, Representative Underwood, the Democratic leader, acknowledging that he introduced it upon the urgent request of the State Department and that he was not familiar enough with the purposes of the legislation to give the House details.

When the resolution reached the Senate a difference of opinion immediately arose in the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations over the scope of the power conferred upon the President. The result was that Senators Stone, Saulsbury, Swanson, Root, and Lodge were summoned to the White House for a conference with the President at 11:30 o'clock last night. When they left it was apparent that some changes had been agreed upon in the phraseology of the resolution by way of clarifying its intent.

Robert Lansing, counselor of the State Department, who attended the White House conference, insisted that the sole purpose of the resolution was what was apparent on its face. This statement was issued by Mr. Lansing after the White House conference.

Preventive Power Sole Remedy.

Under present conditions, in case the neutrality of the United States is being or is likely to be violated by the use of any of its ports as a base of operations through the furnishing of fuel, arms, and ammunition to warships of a belligerent nation, the only remedy which the United States has is in the preventive power of the President under constitutional authority to enforce the laws and especially to preserve the neutrality of the United States. The object of this point resolution is to make the act which constitutes violation of the neutral obligations of this country a penal offense, and also to make more definite by legislative enactment the right of the President to withhold clearance in case it shall appear that such neutral obligation is about to be violated.

The object of the conference at the White House of the President with the Foreign Relations Committee and Mr. Lansing was to consider this resolution and to make clear its language.

At midnight members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee had returned to the Senate and were preparing to introduce the resolution in the modified form.

Hurried to Capitol.
The most remarkable feature of the situation was the fact that legislation of this vital character should have been hurried to the Capitol in the closing hours of Congress in a form so ambiguous as to cause grave doubt as to the character of the powers conveyed by it. As soon as the resolution reached the Senate, Senators Lodge and Root picked flaws in it, some of which they contended would be sure to give offense to one

HINTS TREASON IN ATTACK ON RESERVE ARMY

Senator Chamberlain Claims American Legion May Cradle Rebellion.

SEES MENACE TO NATION

Plan Violates Laws and Is Beyond Pale of Constitution, He Asserts.

GEN. WOOD DISOWNS LEAGUE

In Reply to Charges, He Denies He Has Been Active in Forming Organization.

Charging that the proposed organization of the American Legion of 20,000 former officers and soldiers of the regular army as a reserve force is in direct violation of the laws of many States, out of harmony with the Constitution, and a menace to the peace of the United States that ought not to be tolerated, Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, yesterday delivered the severest arraignment yet made against the new military body being hatched in New York City.

"I candidly admit that all I know about the so-called American Legion is what I have read in newspapers," said Senator Chamberlain, "but all press accounts agree that the idea is to form a body of 20,000 men with military experience. Such an aggregation would overshadow our little standing army of about 20,000 men. Such an army as the American Legion, led by some popular, well-known man, also would be able to kick up quite a revolution."

Wants No Revolution.
"I don't believe the American people would stand for a revolution, but at any rate we don't want one. With such a body as the proposed American Legion, you cannot tell what would happen. You put some ambitious and popular man at the head of 200,000 armed and trained men and he could very quickly upset the entire government of the United States. I regard the proposed American Legion as a menace to the safety and peace of the United States."

"Reports say that the projectors of the American Legion plan to divide the nation into quasi-military districts with divisions, corps, regiments and companies of soldiers. That obviously would violate the laws of a number of States. Some States have laws forbidding bodies of men other than the regularly organized militia, and troops of the United States from associating together as a military organization and forbidding them to drill or parade with arms."

"The Supreme Court of the United States, in a decision on January 4, 1885, upheld such a law. Further, the Constitution vests the organizations of the army entirely in Congress, except in regard to the organization of the militia by the States, and Congress certainly has had no hand in the organization of this so-called American Legion. It is stated that any officers are active in the organization of the proposed Legion. The President, as commander-in-chief of the army, has power to stop that sort of thing."

Wood Makes Denial.
Secretary of War Garrison yesterday received a telegram from Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Department of the East, with headquarters at Governors Island, N. Y., in which Gen. Wood characterized as an "audacious misstatement" the charge made by Bishop David H. Greer, of New York, that Gen. Wood had been active in the propaganda for the organization of the American Legion. Gen. Wood's statement was in reply to charges made to President Wilson and Secretary Garrison by Bishop Greer, Horsey Williams, and L. Hollingsworth Wood, representing the American League to Limit Armaments, which opposed the American Legion. These men condemned Gen. Wood and other army officers for "attempting to influence public opinion in regard to the military forces of the nation."

In his letter Gen. Wood says, in part: "No one at these headquarters has or has had any official connection with the American Legion, so called. I find on inquiry that Mr. Roosevelt was asked to join at the time former Secretaries of War Wright, Stimson, and Dickinson were named, also former Secretary Meyer of the Navy, and others. I believe that a number of them have joined. "Mr. Roosevelt has never communicated with me concerning it, directly or indirectly. My connection is limited wholly to an interview two or three weeks ago with two gentlemen who were members of the movement, one a former officer of volunteers in the army, and the other an editor of one of the Midway magazines."

Wrath of Former Self.
Mrs. Angle was but a writh of her former buxom self. At the time of her arrest she was broad, proportionately, to her commanding height. Today she is almost emaciated. She is as colorless as her white necktie. But either by a supreme draft upon her own resources or buoyed by the tension of her great hour, she entered court as erect as a staff and as assured as though she was one of the craning, wide-eyed crowd which jammed the court room to watch her. She wore a black hat, with purple plumes, a simple brown suit, and clumsy oxford with flat heels.

Dr. Schultze, the first witness, declared he went to Winchendon, Mass., July 14, 1914, and performed an autopsy upon the body of Waldo Ballou. He declared Ballou's skull had been burst, and that there were a number of fractures which amounted to the same result as though the skull had burst from inside. His opinion was that a surface larger than the back of Ballou's head had come in contact with the skull.

Mr. Klein asked whether it was not possible that Ballou had been attacked by a snapper and had fallen down. The doctor admitted that such might have been the case. But when Klein asked whether he had examined the brain in search of signs of epilepsy, what had become of the brain? Nobody seemed to know. It was furthermore declared by the doctor that Ballou's heart was missing. No one seems to know where that is, either.

PICKS MEN WHO WILL TRY HER



MRS. HELEN M. ANGLE.

WEDDED FARMERS FILL ANGLE JURY

Woman Accused of Manslaughter, Defiant in Court, Helps Lawyers Pick Jury.

TWO WITNESSES HEARD

Wraith of Former Self, Mrs. Angle Is Composed as Manslaughter Trial Opens.

Special to The Washington Herald.
Bridgeport, Conn., March 3.—Twelve phlegmatic citizens of Fairfield County were chosen today to decide whether or not Mrs. Helen M. Angle, of Stamford, was responsible for the death of Waldo R. Ballou, the wealthy Stamford manufacturer, on the night of June 23, 1914.

They were chosen quickly. They are men well on in life, men who have reared families, and have known intimately all the phases of the relationship of a man and a woman. A stolid, unimaginative lot they are, the kind of men who are termed on the Fairfield farms as "not in their wits."

Twice the trial was postponed when Mrs. Angle's nerves broke under the strain of accusation. But today she was defiant. She seemed her counsel pick the jury. She suggested questions, prompted answers, and now and then comforted her aged father, Leonard Blundell, when it seemed that he was breaking.

Two witnesses were heard. One was Thomas A. Brennan, the Stamford undertaker, who took charge of Waldo Ballou's body. The other was Dr. Otto H. Schultze, corner's physician in New York city, who performed an autopsy on the body.

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FINDS EXCISE BOARD GUILTY

Senate Committee Will Report Wilful Violations of Law.

FAVORITISM IS REVEALED

Investigators Include Findings of Facts and Conclusions in Drafting Report.

Wilful violations of the spirit and letter of the Jones-Works excise law by the District Excise Board, are charged in the report of the Shepard investigating committee, a rough draft of which was finished at an early hour this morning.

The report deals with the conclusions of the committee principally on hard generalities, but presents the findings of fact and the substantiating part of the testimony in such a form as to make of the whole a comprehensive indictment of the activities of the excise board.

Findings in Fact.
The principal findings, in fact, in substance are:

"That the board has violated the letter of the law in granting licenses to saloons in locations prohibited under the law;

"That in measuring distances between saloons and schools, places of worship and inhabited alleys the board has, in many instances, adopted a system which permits of clear evasions of the law;

"That in adopting regulations under the discretionary powers granted them the board has laid the way open to a systematic evasion of the spirit of the law, and

"That in granting licenses the board displayed gross favoritism and discrimination in a number of cases, and that such favoritism often operated to the detriment of the best interests of the community."

The committee in its conclusions ignored the sensational testimony of Anger Wilson, president of the Anti-Saloon League, to substantiate or discredit which an effort was made by the committee.

The report in its finished form will be presented to the Senate this morning.

PARSON URGES MORE DIVORCES.
Says Woman Is Emancipated from Slavery to Man She Hates.

New York, March 3.—A strong plea for divorce was the Lenten sermon delivered by Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, rector of the fashionable Church of the Ascension, here today.

"Divorce," he declared, "is not so selfishly individualistic as it seems to the ultraconservative. Woman has attained an economic independence and is no longer forced to remain married to a man who has become abhorrent to her."

'FRAME-UP,' CRY 'REDS,' TRAPPED IN BOMB PLOT

Indicted and Facing Years in Cell, Prisoners Say Detective Led Them On.

CLAIM HE WAS GUIDE

Bought Material for Bomb and Proposed Church Blast, They Declare.

POLICE HEAD SCORNS CHARGES

Moffler Put on Anarchists' Activities by Fear that Sleuths Are in Their Councils in Disguise.

Special to The Washington Herald.
New York, March 3.—Frank Abarno and Charles Carbone, the anarchists who plotted to blow up St. Patrick's Cathedral early Tuesday morning, today sent out a cry from the Tombs that they are being "framed" by the police.

"We helped to make the bomb," cried Abarno with Carbone, who speaks no English, nodding assent, "but Polignani, the detective, bought all the material. He suggested the church. We would not have thought of it if he had not urged us on."

Indicted by the grand jury and facing sentences of a quarter of a century each, the two youths lay their downfall directly at the doors of Polignani, the young detective, who, they declare, was their guide and inspiration and directed every step they took.

"We are cooked," declared Abarno to a reporter. "But if we get twenty-five years for it, Polignani ought to get fifty. He led us on."

When Police Commissioner Woods was informed of the serious charges made by the men he replied:

"That was the natural thing for them to say, wasn't it?"

Puts Moffler on Anarchists.
The commissioner was asked if it might not be possible that in his zeal Polignani had gone too far in leading the anarchists along.

"How far this man went is a matter for the judge and jury to decide," was his reply. "But you may be sure that he did not do anything improper. We have daily records from him and we know. He was there as an observer to get evidence and he had a part in everything they did. But he was not an accelerator."

It is understood that in consequence of the work of Polignani and other members of the detective force who are working secretly, as he did, a card index system of all the known anarchists in the city has been prepared, together with their places of meeting, a classification of groups, and other desirable data.

"We cannot interfere with the right of free speech," said Inspector Faurot, "but just as fast as we get concrete evidence against any of them arrests will follow. The result of the work of Polignani will be to make the anarchists extremely cautious about plotting in the future, for they won't know who among them may not be a Polignani ready to hand them over to the authorities the first overt step they take."

Following their indictment by the grand jury, Abarno and Carbone were arraigned before Judge Swan in General Sessions, where they were held in default of \$5,000 bail each for a further hearing on Friday. In the meantime they are detained in the Tombs.

Two Britons Hold Trench.
Halt German Advance from Communicating Ditch with Bayonet.

Special cable to The Washington Herald.
London, March 3.—The press bureau tonight issued the following account of recent operations by the official "eyewitness" with the British forces:

"When on the morning of the 21st the enemy blew up a short length of trench east of Ypres and occupied forty yards of it, his efforts to advance beyond this point were prevented only by coolness and daring of our officers and men. In order to check the enemy's onslaught a machine gun detachment dashed forward into the open under terrific fire and brought the guns into action at point blank range almost on the brink of the cavity caused by the explosion."

Machine guns also were directed against the enemy's supports, which were thus prevented from re-enforcing the troops in front.

German infantry attempted to advance down the communication trenches and also along the fire trenches. At a turn in one of these narrow passages a sergeant and a private took their stand and held the trench alone against the oncoming Germans, shooting or bayonetting one after another as they came round the corner.

"All the efforts of the enemy have failed to advance his line. He has merely occupied at two or three places short lengths of trench. Our lines run round these points and close to them."

6,000 Enemy Aliens in London.
London, March 3.—Six thousand enemy aliens are at liberty in London. This statement was made today in a discussion in the House of Commons on the subject of German spies.

Swarm of 'Planets' Directs Ships' Fire On Turkish Forts

Russian Cruiser Joins Allied Fleet Hammering Dardanelles Defenses—Two More Fortifications Silenced, Is Report—Mine Sweepers, Covered by Destroyers, Clear Waters for Passage of Warships—Few Casualties Suffered by Anglo-French Sailors, British Admiralty Reports Officially—Storm Forces Airmen to Descend and Another Delay Comes in Shelling of Strongholds—Russians Sweep Territory Clear of Turkish Invaders.

BIG GERMAN GUNS HURL SHELLS INTO OSSOWIEC; RUSSIANS PURSUE BROKEN TEUTON CENTER ARMY

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.
Bucharest, Roumania, March 3.—Russian artillery is bombarding Cernowitz, the capital of Bukovina, from which they were recently driven by the Austrians. A severe artillery duel is in progress there.

Petrograd, March 3.—A formidable bombardment of the Polish city of Ossowiec has been commenced by Field Marshal von Hindenburg's army lying along the Bobr River. Latest reports state that the German shells have done little. The heaviest German mortars are being used in the bombardment.

The German forces that were defeated at Przrasnys are still retreating, hotly pursued by Cossacks. The Russians are inflicting heavy losses upon the German rear guard.

North and South the Russians have succeeded in converting the spectacular advances of the Germans and Austrians into definite retreats and themselves are pressing forward from both the Niemen and the Dnieper. The Germans on Monday had fallen back twenty miles from the Niemen above Grodno. Everywhere else, except at Ossowiec, they are again spreading their forces for defense.

The Russian army on the western line of North Poland is conducting an advance towards the frontier, threatening the railway to Thorn.

The Germans tried a desperate raid from Sierpe, but were immediately confronted by a Russian squadron with armored cars under Capt. Ponomareff, which shot the German column to pieces.

Attack in France.
Another German detachment was destroyed while attempting to reach Toul with mines for the destruction of the railway to Neve Geogievsk.

The Austro-German forces have attempted a series of desperate attacks on the passes of the middle Carpathians, especially Lupkow and Wysockow. They were driven southward with heavy losses, but are expected to renew the attempt as the only means of bringing relief to the isolated Austrian army at Stanislav.

The Russian occupation of Khopa, on the Black Sea, cuts the only remaining channel of supplies and re-enforcements for the Turkish guerrilla campaign in the Ponorokh Mountain passes on the Caucasian frontier and clears the last remnant of the Turks from Russian territory.

FRENCH REPLY READY FOR DACIA PROTEST
Will Point to German Maritime Law. Paris Ready to Answer Blockade Objections Also.

By C. F. BERTELLI.
Special Correspondent of The Washington Herald.
Paris, March 3.—The French government has not yet communicated with the French foreign office on the subject of the seizure of the Dacia and of the Anglo-French joint note stopping all over-sea supplies destined for Germany.

Regarding the Dacia, if Secretary Bryan makes representations the French reply will simply be a citation of Article 11, chapter 12, of German maritime law, which follows:

"Ships transferred to a neutral flag after the opening of hostilities will be considered enemy vessels."

President Lincoln's precedent in declaring a complete blockade of the Southern States in the American civil war will be quoted in reply to any Washington protest against the blockade of Germany.

PIERRE LOTI TO FIGHT TURKS.
Writer to Battle Race He Idealized in Books and Poems.

Paris, March 3.—According to the Intransigent, Pierre Loti is about to leave for the Dardanelles to fight the Turks, of whom he has been the staunchest friend in Europe. Before the war Loti, for a long time commanded the French naval station in the Bosphorus. He has idealized the Ottoman race in books and poems.

Cruiser Goeben Reported Sunk.
Copenhagen, March 3.—A special dispatch from Constantinople says that the former German cruiser Goeben, finally in Europe. Before the war Loti, for a long time commanded the French naval station in the Bosphorus. He has idealized the Ottoman race in books and poems.

Baltimore & Ohio All Steel Trains.
No change of cars via the shortest route to Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis.

If the Kaiser Could
Use His Latest Find

—the "War of Nations" would very quickly be brought to a conclusion eminently satisfactory to Europe's war lord.

What it is and how he found it is told by pen and picture in

NEXT SUNDAY'S

Four-color Magazine Section of

The Washington Herald